

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 7.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

NO. 40.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
9:02 A. M. Daily.  
9:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
9:28 P. M. Daily.  
12:18 P. M. Daily.  
12:33 P. M. Daily.  
5:55 P. M. Daily.  
9:11 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**

12:30 A. M. Daily.  
6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
12:18 P. M. Daily.  
2:33 P. M. Daily except Sunday.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the One-hundredth and Thirtieth Sts. and San Jose will be twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is changed to suit the travel.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. Money order office open 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAIL ARRIVED.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| A. M. P. M.         |            |
| From the North..... | 6:45 12:10 |
| " South.....        | 1:33       |
| MAIL CLOSES.        |            |
| A. M. P. M.         |            |
| North.....          | 8:30 12:35 |
| South.....          | 9:15 5:25  |

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

## MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeyman Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT             |              |
| Ron G. H. Beck                   | Redwood City |
| TREASURER                        |              |
| F. P. Chamberlain                | Redwood City |
| TAX COLLECTOR                    |              |
| E. M. Grange                     | Redwood City |
| DISTRICT ATTORNEY                |              |
| J. C. Bullock                    | Redwood City |
| ASSISTANT                        |              |
| G. D. Hayward                    | Redwood City |
| COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER        |              |
| M. H. Thompson                   | Redwood City |
| SHERIFF                          |              |
| J. M. Mandrik                    | Redwood City |
| AUDITOR                          |              |
| Geo. Barker                      | Redwood City |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS        |              |
| Miss Ethel Miller                | Redwood City |
| CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR |              |
| Jas. Graw                        | Redwood City |
| SURVEYOR                         |              |
| W. B. Gilbert                    | Redwood City |

## HELD AS A HOSTAGE.

His Majesty of Binadayan Is Placed Under Arrest.

Manila.—Captain J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry, who is in command of the Lanao, Mindanao, expedition, has arrested the Sultan of Binadayan as a hostage for the delivery to him of the Moros who on June 22d attacked two Americans. The Sultan offered to produce the dead body of one of the Americans, a relative of the leader of the party which attacked them, and surrendered ten slaves, but Captain Pershing refused to entertain the suggestion. The Sultan then ordered his followers to produce the guilty Moros.

On Tuesday one of the offenders was brought into the camp of the Americans. He was horribly mutilated. Before dying he confessed having participated in the ambush of the Americans. Longul, the leader of the attack, has fortified his house and defies the Sultan of Binadayan's followers to capture him.

## Fatal Train Wreck in Ohio.

McConnelville, O.—The worst railroad wreck in the history of this valley occurred two miles below here, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha. The rear coach jumped the track on a trestle and fell forty feet, turning completely over. The train was going thirty miles an hour and the coach was completely wrecked. Out of about thirty passengers two are dead, and two are reported by the physicians as unable to survive.

Botha Says Boers Are Not Vanquished.

Cape Town.—In a recent speech at Paarl, Cape Colony, General Botha said that all of South Africa was under one flag, but that the Boers had not been vanquished. Durkness was in front of them, he said, but faith and hope would guide them through it. Africa was their fatherland, their birthright and their inheritance.

## CAPTIVE WARRIORS ARE SHOT

Thirty Yaqui Braves Executed by Mexicans in Sonora.

## BECOME TARGETS FOR RIFLEMEN.

The Warriors Were Shot Down One at a Time and Met Death With Fortitude and Bravery.

Tucson, Ariz.—S. N. Jacks, a prominent merchant of Fort Worth, who has mining interests on the Yaqui river, arrived in Tucson last week, bringing details of the execution of thirty Yaquis at Torreon, Sonora, on Saturday. They were members of a band of Yaquis that had refused to accept the amnesty granted by General Torres and had fled to the mountains and remained there in hiding until surprised and captured by a detachment of rurales and regulars from the army of General Torres. All were male warriors and among the most warlike of the tribe, and for this reason the authorities decided to execute them instead of deporting them, as has been done in most cases since the amnesty order was issued. The prisoners were guarded by such a small force that the Mexican officers feared a rising among them and an attack from the outside.

The thirty prisoners were taken on Saturday to a point just outside of the town of Torreon, where they were lined up and shot. Many of the Mexican ranch proprietors and American mining operators in that vicinity revolted at the wholesale execution, and did all in their power to postpone it pending an appeal to General Torres, but these efforts were of no avail.

Jacks, who was an eye-witness of the execution, says he hopes that he will never again see such a spectacle. The warriors met their death bravely and without flinching. Not until the march to the outskirts did they realize that they were to be shot. The word was then whispered quietly among them, but every man held up his head and took his place in the line of those who were to be sacrificed.

The Yaquis were shot down one at a time by five picked sharpshooters from the rurales. As one by one the warriors were killed those who remained waited bravely for their turn and bared their breasts to receive the bullets from the Mausers in the hands of their executioners.

When the deadly work was completed they were buried in a common grave, which had been prepared for them. The Mexican officers and men marched back to town, and that night the event was celebrated with feasting and carousing.

While returning from the mining property on the Yaqui river Mr. Jacks came upon a band of Yaquis who were on the warpath. His guide explained to the leader of the band that Mr. Jacks was an American and had no hostile feeling toward the Indians, but, on the contrary, was in sympathy with them. After being detained a short time in the Indian camp Mr. Jacks was released and allowed to go on his way.

Mr. Jacks said that some of the leaders and instigators of the uprising were among those shot at Torreon, and he believes that this was the reason why the Mexican authorities ordered their execution instead of deporting them.

## Canada's Tax on Chinese.

Ottawa, Ont.—The gross revenue from Chinese immigration to Canada for the year ending June 30th amounts to \$364,972, compared with \$178,704 during the previous year. The poll tax last year was increased from \$50 to \$100. The number who paid the tax was 3,325, compared with 2,518 in 1901.

## Woman Fatally Burned.

Chico.—Mrs. Thomas Murphy was frightfully burned while preparing dinner on a coal oil stove. Her clothing caught fire and before assistance arrived it was burned almost entirely from her body. No hope is entertained for her recovery.

## Boat Shop for Mare Island.

Washington.—The Navy Bureau of Equipment will open bids on August 9th for the construction of a brick and steel boat shop at Mare Island, estimated to cost \$70,000.

## ROCKEFELLER NO LONGER BALD.

Affliction That Overtook Him Months Ago Is Remedied by Science.

New York.—A new growth of hair adorns John D. Rockefeller's head, sprouts from his scalp and partly covers the occiput under which lies the brain that has created so many millions of dollars. The Standard Oil king's new hair is short, soft and silky. Yet, remarkable to tell, Rockefeller's new hair is white. Tender as an infant's, this thrice welcome hair is hoary as a centenarian's. The new hair is not false. It is Rockefeller's very own. Yet he has handsomely paid a physician for it.

Rockefeller a few months ago lost every hair on his head. He lost his eyebrows and mustache, and became as bald as the mirrors in his drawing-room. Dermatologists called the disease alopecia areata. Dermatologists call the soft, downy hair that now decorates that wise financial head "lanugo," from the Latin lana, wool. Soon, if the lanugo thrives and grows, it may become pigmented.

At Tarrytown, where he was until he left for his place near Cleveland, it was noticed that Rockefeller seemed to have regained his youth, as evidenced both by the curious growth of down on his head and by the gayety of his demeanor.

Could Not Live on Tips.

Trieste, Austria.—The waiters in the cafes and restaurants here have gone on strike because of the refusal of their employers to grant their demands for regular wages and the abolition of tips.

## BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Improvement Reported in Crop Conditions—Activity in Various Industries.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Crop conditions have further improved and the confidence in fall trade shows no diminution, but rather an increase. The best advices come from the Northwest and Southwest. Fall trade in dry goods promises to be late. A further improvement is, however, noticed in shoes and leather and wool is again higher in price, despite manufacturers holding back buying. Among the industries, iron and steel are easily first in activity, and relief from the so-called pigiron famine is sought in freer importations. The fruit season is now in full swing and sugar consumption is at its full and promises to be very heavy. Anthracite coal has reached the pinnacle and produce is still high despite flattering crop prospects. Range cattle and Texas hides have surpassed all records. Coffee drags painfully owing to existing large stocks and good Brazil crop conditions. As indicative of the activity of widespread directions, it is noted by Western hardware men that there would be no dull season this year. Railroad earnings show gains of over 5 per cent so far for July, and bank clearings have begun to show the gains earlier predicted over last year's totals, reduced as they were by hot weather.

Crop reports to Bradstreet's are especially good from the Southwest, where corn and cotton have been favored by good growing weather.

Business failures for the week ending July 24 number 178, as against 174 last week. For this week Canadian failures number 16, as against 17 last week.

## Immense Log Raft.

Portland, Or.—The Robertson Raft Company will have a huge raft of pilings ready to be towed to San Francisco from Stella, Wash., about August 15th, according to Captain J. W. Robertson, who arrived here from Stella, where he has been superintending the construction of the raft. "This raft is the largest one we have ever constructed," he said, "as it is 750 feet long, 50 feet beam and 20 feet deep. It contains 8,000,000 feet, lumber measure, which is equal to four large ship cargoes of lumber." The logs, however, are not to be sawed into lumber, but are to be used as piles.

## Border Desperado Slain.

El Paso, Texas.—"Black Jack" McDonald, a noted border desperado, was shot and killed in his saloon at Juarez, Mexico, by an American whose name is unknown. The shooting was the result of a game of dice between "Black Jack" and three Americans. Two of the Americans fled and made good their escape, while the third was captured. "Black Jack" was no relative of the train robber of the same name.

## MUCH LOSS CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE

Santa Barbara County Is Visited by Severe Shocks.

## TWO LARGE OIL TANKS DESTROYED

Vibrations Felt Over a Wide Area and People Afraid to Stay Under Roofs—A Dry River Bed Fills.

Santa Barbara.—An earthquake which destroyed many thousands of dollars' worth of property visited the northern section of Santa Barbara county Sunday night. It was the most severe and disastrous that has ever visited this section of the State as far as is known. The violent vibrations centered about half way between Los Alamos and the city of Lompoc, doing the greatest damage near the former place at a point known as the Careaga rancho, on which the wells and plant of the Western Union Oil Company were located.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the first and severest shock was felt at Los Alamos. It lasted about three-quarters of a minute, and vibrated from east to west. People rushed into the streets in their nightclothes, and when the shocks followed one another in rapid succession they became panic-stricken. At least fifteen shocks were felt, three of which were very severe. They continued at intervals throughout the night, subsiding temporarily at daybreak.

Monday, however, the rumbling sounds and occasional shocks were renewed, although with less severity. In the Los Alamos district the homes and business places have remained almost deserted from fear of possible disaster. In the stores nearly every shelf was laid bare, and little glassware of any description in the place remains unbroken. Every ranch house within several miles of Los Alamos suffered more or less damage. The old Orena adobe, which has been a celebrated landmark, was totally destroyed.

On the Careaga rancho, about four miles from the site of the Orena building, the greatest damage yet reported was done. Two 3,000-gallon tanks filled with oil were totally destroyed, one of them being thrown twenty feet. Surface pipe lines used to convey oil and water were twisted and broken, and many hundreds of barrels of oil and great quantities of water escaped. A large section of the ranch is literally flooded with oil. The oil wells were not damaged. Manager McKay estimates the loss to the company at about \$15,000.

The earth in that section has been cracked in several places, immense fissures having been made along the roads from Los Alamos a distance of several miles, rendering them impassable in many places.

Lompoc and vicinity was visited by shocks nearly as severe as those at Los Alamos. Several buildings were damaged and considerable property was destroyed. Chimneys were thrown down and windows broken. The water mains of the Lompoc water system were broken in several places, and many parts of the country through which they had been laid were flooded before the flow could be shut off.

The Santa Ynez river, which at this time of the year is usually dried up, has swollen perceptibly since the first shocks of the earthquake, and there is much speculation as to the source of the increased flow. Should it continue unabated, the great Lompoc valley will be more than repaid for the damage done to property, for the district is sadly in need of water.

## Millions of Acres Withdrawn.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Interior approved a recommendation made by Forest Superintendent Ormsby of Oregon for the withdrawal of a large part of the Blue mountains, in Oregon, known as the Strawberry mountain region, with a view to the establishment of the Blue Mountain forest reserve. The area involved is about 145 townships, aggregating 3,341,200 acres. The action takes effect immediately. The recommendation was concurred in by Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. The tract is represented as very valuable and as free from adverse holdings to the Government.

## SOUND SENT BY A SEARCHLIGHT.

German Inventor's Unique System of Telephoning Without Wires.

Berlin.—Ernest Ruhmer, an electric inventor, succeeded in telephoning seven kilometers by his wireless method. The speaking voice was perfectly audible continuously during the experiments. Ruhmer, who hitherto has used a searchlight thirty-five centimeters in diameter, intends to construct another between 100 to 200 centimeters, expecting to speak forty kilometers, which would be a distance sufficient to cover a modern city. It is affirmed, however, that the apparatus is too large and expensive and too delicate to be practicable commercially, but it will be highly useful to war ships in transmitting orders at sea.

Ruhmer's invention acts on the principle of the transformation of light waves to sound waves by using a searchlight and a microphone.

## To Build a Palace.

New York.—Backed by the millions of Senator William A. Clark, the Montana copper king, his daughter, Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, has just completed the purchase of a very large tract of ground in New Jersey, about six miles distant from Boonton, where she proposes to erect a country seat that is to rival George Vanderbilt's place, Biltmore, both in the palatial character of the mansion and in the beauty and extent of the grounds and gardens.

## URGES UNITED ACTION TO MEET AMERICAN TRADE

Premier Seddon of New Zealand Calls on Colonies to Join With Great Britain.

Glasgow.—Premier Seddon of New Zealand, in a speech here, said the colonies had already proved that they love the motherland by sending their sons to fight in South Africa. They wished to go further and give the mother country trade preference over other nations, but too much attention was being paid to what Continental nations might think. What the colonies and Great Britain should do was to join in the common cause to meet American competition. Should this be done the result need not be feared, said Seddon, because the British workmen and manufacturers were unequalled in the whole world.

Mr. Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, in one of the many speeches he delivered, warned his hearers that the British Empire was large enough and that Britons now ought to look to consolidation rather than to acquisition. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, declared in a speech that the war in South Africa was prolonged to the extent it had been because there had been so few colonial troops in the field.

## Two Negroes Lynched.

Phillippe, W. Va.—Two negroes whose names were unknown were lynched at Womelsdorf, near here, by an angry mob numbering several hundred. The first victim was shot and killed in the station-house; the second was taken to the park, where he was hanged and then riddled with bullets and cut to pieces. Both whites and negroes are enraged and in arms. The trouble grew out of the murder of Chief of Police Bud Wilmoth of Elkins.

## Boy Drowned While Fishing.

## THE ENTERPRISE

B. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.Dampness caused by a crying woman  
is always oppressive.A lot of truth is wasted in trying to  
get useless lies established.In a controversy between two women  
there is much to be said on both sides.Many a man who lays down the law  
to his wife is unable to pick it up again.A spinster may be near-sighted, but  
she seldom fails to see what is going on.A woman works almost as hard buying  
things as her husband does in paying  
for them.The man who considers it his duty to  
tell others just what they lack finds it  
a cold, unsympathetic world.All women are not devoid of the sense  
of humor, if one may judge by the way  
some wives manage their husbands.Some men were able to make mon-  
ey easily as they make trouble the  
proper way.Mr. Bull understands himself to be  
of the court's side, but will have to put his  
foot in the mouth of the African farm in order at his own  
risk.The existing order seems of the automobile scourches  
and unqualified could be turned loose in the Philippines  
of the civil govt while there would soon be few  
lands must be left brown men left to resist.To show by example, it is alleged that Simon Sam stole  
from officers on duty \$5,000 from the people of Hayti before  
he departed. Sam ought to be  
punished by being a member of the Ab-  
staining Cashiers' Club.I. T.—Two men  
others seriously b-  
just because J. Pierpont Morgan pre-  
sented half-million-dollar tapestry to  
hang behind the throne at King Ed-  
ward's coronation the Philadelphia  
Times jumps to the conclusion that a  
morgue marriage has been contracted  
with Miss Columbia.The number of immigrants coming  
to the United States this year promises  
to be nearly one-fourth greater than  
that of last year, and two and a half  
times as great as the number four  
years ago. The Treasury Department  
believes that the total immigration for  
the year will be nearly, if not quite,  
600,000; an evidence of prosperity, no  
doubt, but in view of the fact that al-  
most one-fourth of those who entered  
the port of New York in March could  
not read or write, not a welcome evi-  
dence.The scientists are already beginning  
to refer to the year 1902 as an "earth-  
quake year." It is a year of seismic  
disturbances, violent upheavals, trans-  
formations and eruptions. Change is  
the order of the day. The air is sur-  
charged with revolution. Just as all  
humanity has abandoned itself to the  
ravishing delights of the "two-step"  
comes the annual convention of  
dancing masters, with the declaration  
that it is lacking in grace and will have  
to go. The complaint is that there has  
been too much "go" in it. "Hundreds  
of giddy dancers," say the dancing  
masters, "have been making a rump of  
what should be a beautiful and inspiring  
dance." They have decided, therefore,  
to abolish the two-step and put in its  
place something more "simple" and  
less strenuous. The new dance, which  
has already gained favor in Boston, is  
known as the "five-step."An ingenious and inquiring mathe-  
matician has been figuring on the di-  
mensions of heaven. The basis of his  
calculation is the fifteenth verse of the  
twenty-first chapter of Revelation: "And he measured the city with the  
reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and  
breadth and the height of it is equal." He  
concludes that this represents a  
space of 469,783,088,000,000,000 cubic  
feet. The statistician sets aside  
one-half of this for the court of heaven  
and one-half of the balance for  
streets, which would leave a remainder of  
124,188,272,000,000,000 cubic  
feet. He then proceeds to divide this  
by 4,096, the number of cubical feet  
in a room 16 feet square, and this pro-  
cess gives him 30,321,843,750,000 rooms  
of the size indicated. He then  
proceeds upon the hypothesis that the  
world now contains, always has con-  
tained, and will always contain 900,  
000,000 inhabitants, and that a genera-  
tion lasts for thirty-three and one  
third years, which gives a total num-  
ber of inhabitants every century of  
2,297,999,999. He assumes that the  
world will stand 1,000 centuries or  
100,000 years, which would give a total of  
2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants for this  
period of time. He then reaches the  
conclusion that if 100 worlds of the  
same size and duration and containing  
the same number of inhabitants,  
should redeem all the inhabitants  
there would be more than 100  
rooms of the size indicated for each  
person. The calculation is unneces-  
sary. Whether men have taken the  
Revelation literally or figuratively,  
whether they have taken heaven to be  
a place or a state, none of them have  
ever doubted there was plenty of room  
there. The question they are interest-  
ed in is how to get there. Whatever  
or wheresoever heaven is there is con-

summation, complement of life, peace  
that passeth all understanding, never-  
dying love. It is easier to picture what  
heaven is not, rather than to body it  
forth to the imagination, and thus  
reach the impression of its glory by the  
process of elimination. "There shall  
be no crying, neither tears." Eliminate  
sorrow and death from this world  
and you have a fair conception of what  
heaven is.

Judge Edward F. Dunne, of the  
Criminal Court of Chicago, has recently  
rendered a decision that is of interest  
to every business man in the country.  
It was the case of the State versus  
William G. West, an employee of one  
of the great packing houses, who  
was charged by that company with  
embezzlement. West, a young married  
man about 30 years of age, who was  
living with and supporting a wife and  
two children, had charge of a meat  
car for the firm, and each week loaded  
the car in Chicago and then took it to  
Aurora, making six or eight stops at  
small towns along the way to make  
deliveries to small dealers. West col-  
lected the money for all his deliveries  
and twice a week made a written re-  
port and turned in his money, amounting  
sometimes to as high as \$3,000.  
For doing all this work, and occupying  
a position of trust in which thousands  
of dollars passed through his hands he  
was paid \$15 per week. The company  
that employed him pushed the prosecu-  
tion and wanted him sent to the  
penitentiary, but Judge Dunne found  
him guilty of embezzlement but \$15, thus  
saving him from the penitentiary, and  
sentenced him to serve thirty days in  
jail. In rendering his decision Judge  
Dunne told the employers of West that  
when they asked a man to take such a  
responsible position at such a small  
salary and where he is called on in the  
performance of his duty to collect such  
large amounts of money, knowing that he  
has a wife and two children to care  
for, "you are simply inviting him to  
commit a crime, or at least exposing  
him to temptation, and it is wrong."

The judge said he believed West, the  
prisoner, to be a good man, and that  
had his salary been even as much as  
\$5 more per week he would never have  
been exposed to temptation. "If he  
had been paid \$25 a week as he should  
have been paid, he would have had  
\$500 in the bank instead of being here  
convicted of embezzlement." The de-  
cision of Judge Dunne is well worth  
serious consideration by all who give  
employment to others.

## FATHER WAS A NOTED PUGILIST

And Now the Son, Alfred Mace, Is Fa-  
mous as a Preacher.

An effective preacher, whose labors  
have carried him through many lands, is  
Alfred Mace, son of Jim Mace, who  
in his day was one of the greatest  
fighters in the world. He was  
reared in an atmosphere of pugilism  
and early took to the ring. But he soon  
abandoned it. At the age of 17 he  
became converted and soon after-  
ward began his life work of  
preaching. He has preached on the  
European continent and in Amer-  
ica, Canada and Australia, and just  
now has completed his sixth visit to the  
United States.

Mr. Mace belongs to what has been  
called the Plymouth Brotherhood, be-  
cause it was at Plymouth, England, that  
the organization was founded. The  
members have no temporal church  
organization, but claim a divine head.  
They live by faith and do not believe in  
paid pastors.

Those who can afford to contribute  
give of their means to assist those who  
preach the gospel, but not a cent is ever  
asked from those who are not  
Christians. Mr. Mace preaches in the  
streets or in any place where he can  
help the people. He has had a varied  
experience since he began his work  
and has preached to a vast number of  
people. He is a man of pleasing person-  
ality, strong magnetism and great  
nature. He preaches very plain gospel  
sermons and is not afraid to speak out  
in his mind. His congregations are often  
made up of the worst classes of men,  
and some notable conversions have  
been had in his meetings. He appeals  
directly to every person in his audience  
and speaks with great force and power.  
During the thirty-two years of his min-  
istry he has never taken up a collection,  
and says that he never shall.

**Sailor's Curious Pets.**  
It has been said of the Jackie sailor  
boy that he is so passionately fond of  
pets he must have something to love  
if it is "only a cockroach in a baccy  
box." This statement was founded on  
fact, for one of the most remarkable  
pets of an English ship was a mon-  
strous cockroach. He was four inches  
long and one inch broad.

One of the sailors had tamed him  
and built for him a cage with a little  
kennel in the corner of it. This insect  
prodigy learned to recognize his mas-  
ter's voice, and when he heard him  
call would hurry out from his kennel  
in response.

Among other odd pets that have been  
beloved by English sailors was a seal,  
who, like the Southern negroes in slav-  
ery times, are called "boys," no matter  
what their age may be.

When the Kaffir boys come from the  
kraals no one ever uses their native  
names. As soon as they are brought  
into contact with the whites they take  
a "white" name. This produces re-  
sults which are not lacking in elements  
of humor.

Most of the work is done by Kaffirs,  
who, like the Southern negroes in slav-  
ery times, are called "boys," no matter  
what their age may be.

When the Kaffir boys come from the  
kraals no one ever uses their native  
names. As soon as they are brought  
into contact with the whites they take  
a "white" name. This produces re-  
sults which are not lacking in elements  
of humor.

Among the house boys "Knife,"  
"Fork" and "Spoon" were common

## CRATER OF LA SOUFRIERE, ST. VINCENT.



This view of the crater of Mount Soufriere, St. Vincent Island, was made from a photograph taken with a panoramic camera, two weeks before

## DEED OF WILSON MCFIELD.

He Said Two Lives by His Bravery  
and Perseverance.

From the records of the Royal Hu-  
mane Society a writer in McClure's  
Magazine draws the story of an ob-  
scure negro seaman whose brave deed  
was discovered and honored by two of  
the great nations of the earth. One

tropical night the schooner Dolphin  
rested almost motionless off the Cay-  
man rocks in Nicaragua. Crew and  
passengers, some twenty in all, were

asleep about the deck, for it was too  
hot to go below. Then came such a  
squall as comes only in those southern  
seas. The sails, all set, furnished ample  
leverage. Within ten seconds the  
Dolphin was bottom up, her passengers  
and crew struggling in the water.

Wilson McField, a negro and a subject  
of Great Britain, was the first to  
come to the surface. All his twenty-  
seven years of life he had known these  
waters, and he swam like a fish. He  
soon succeeded in climbing upon the  
bottom of the vessel. Then he shouted  
to the others, and one by one pulled up  
five of the crew.

Fortunately the squall was soon over,  
although the sea was high. After they  
had drifted two hours the men heard  
strange sounds, like pounding within  
the vessel. Some thought they heard  
voices. The more superstitious were  
afraid. The night dragged on, and by  
daylight the sounds had grown fainter.  
The crew concluded that men were  
imprisoned within the boat, but none  
could devise a way to save them. Then  
the negro proposed to dive under and  
into the ship. They assured him he  
would never get out again, but carry-  
ing him to the deck, they heaved him over  
the gunwale and rose in the hatch.

It was pitch dark, and the interior  
of the vessel was full of the floating  
cargo, but he kept on steadily. Finally,  
concluding that he had reached the cabin,  
he rose, and in an instant his  
head was above water. Yet so foul  
was the air, and so narrow the space  
between the water and the ship's bot-  
tom, that he could hardly breathe. He  
could see no one, but he heard the  
knocking again, and called out. Then  
came voices, faint but familiar.

Swimming in the direction of the  
sound, he found two men braced  
against the cabin sides and holding  
their heads above water. One was a  
young rubber cutter, named Mallitz,  
the other a native Spanish-Nicaraguan,  
called Obando. Both were panic-  
stricken, and McField was obliged to  
threaten them with instant death if  
they did not obey him. He fastened  
the rope round Mallitz, and gave the  
signal to pull. McField dived into the  
water along with his man. In his flight  
Mallitz entangled himself in the hatch-  
way, and precious time was lost in free-  
ing him. When they reached the sun-  
face Mallitz was unconscious and Mc-  
Field more dead than alive.

They pulled Mallitz aboard, but Mc-  
Field would not follow. As soon as the  
rope was free he took it in his teeth  
and went under, found the hatch and  
entered the cabin. Obando was almost  
unconscious with fear and exhaustion,  
but McField finally secured him  
with the rope, and gave the signal to  
pull up. This time the trip was made  
without accident, and both men were  
drawn on board. All the men were  
saved.

The United States government  
awarded McField a medal and fifty  
dollars in gold, and the Royal Humane  
Society of Great Britain gave him a  
silver medal.

## DOMESTICS IN AFRICA.

Most Work Done by Kaffir Boys Who  
Take "White" Names.

An amusing picture of domestic con-  
ditions in South Africa is given by Mrs.  
Blow in an article in the New York  
Tribune. Mrs. Blow's husband was  
manager of a mine in South Africa, and  
both husband and wife lived there for  
several years. In recalling the domes-  
tic problem as it exists in that region,  
she says:

"Most of the work is done by Kaffirs,  
who, like the Southern negroes in slav-  
ery times, are called 'boys,' no matter  
what their age may be.

When the Kaffir boys come from the  
kraals no one ever uses their native  
names. As soon as they are brought  
into contact with the whites they take  
a 'white' name. This produces re-  
sults which are not lacking in elements  
of humor.

Among other odd pets that have been  
beloved by English sailors was a seal,  
who, like the Southern negroes in slav-  
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what their age may be.

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Among the house boys "Knife,"  
"Fork" and "Spoon" were common

Most Work Done by Kaffir Boys Who  
Take "White" Names.

A sailor's curious pets.

It has been said of the Jackie sailor  
boy that he is so passionately fond of  
pets he must have something to love  
if it is "only a cockroach in a baccy  
box." This statement was founded on  
fact, for one of the most remarkable  
pets of an English ship was a mon-  
strous cockroach. He was four inches  
long and one inch broad.

One of the sailors had tamed him  
and built for him a cage with a little  
kennel in the corner of it. This insect  
prodigy learned to recognize his mas-  
ter's voice, and when he heard him  
call would hurry out from his kennel  
in response.

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## EDUCATED IN NEW YORK

Free Cuba's First Minister to the United States.

Gonzalo de Quesada, the first minister to the United States from free Cuba, was born in Havana in 1868. His father and mother were aristocrats and Quesada is justly proud of his family. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1888 and entered the Columbia School of Mines, but abandoned this shortly for the law school, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891. He spent some months in a law office, but the dryness of the profession did not appeal to him, and he suddenly entered the service of the Argentine confederation, becoming one of that country's delegation to the Pan-American Congress in Washington. His uncle, Senor Saenz Pana, at that time minister for foreign affairs, visited this country, and Quesada served him as secretary. Upon the adjournment of the congress Quesada journeyed with him through England, France and Spain, sailing from the mother country for Argentina. Then Quesada returned with the official title of consul from that country to Philadelphia.

In the meantime Senor Quesada had been in close communication with Jose Marti, the head and front of the Cuban revolutionary movement. To Quesada's romantic mind Marti was a leader worthy of any sacrifice, and he resigned his consulsip to devote all his energy to the cause of Cuba.

When Marti left New York to find death at the front in Cuba, Quesada was, by order of Gen. Gomez, placed in charge of the revolutionary movements in the United States. This post he held with great satisfaction to his people, until Estrada Palma was elected to that position. During this period Quesada found time to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Literary Society and of the Cuban Benevolent Society, in New York. He also published three books of short stories, one with the element of love predominant, the others filled with patriotism. All of these were in Spanish.

Quesada has an impetuous disposition and a lovable personality which have greatly endeared him to the Cubans and made many warm friends for him elsewhere. His intelligence and vivacity won for him Secretary Hay's regard, and his deep love of country made Mr. McKinley his firm friend.

### Why Bill Moved.

It was on a Missouri highway that a native stopped a man driving a load of household goods and asked:

"Say, Bill, where ye gittin' to?"

"Gittin' out o' this county, Abe," was the reply.

"But ye jest moved a few days ago, Bill."

"I know it, Abe," said the man on the wagon, "but that's long enough for me."

"Waal, Bill, I'm sorry ye don't like our county. Mebbe ye wasn't treated neighborly enough!"

"Yes, I reckon I was. I hadn't got settled when a family come in and borrowed a jug o' lasses and three chairs, and another family come in and borrowed terbacker and cups and saucers and them—"

"But that was jest to be neighborly, Bill," interrupted the other.

"I kinder thought so, Abe," he continued, "but as I was sayin', then 'long comes another family and borrows my mattress, and another got the loan of my stove, and—"

"Just wanted to make ye feel at home, Bill."

"I kalkered so, Abe, and I wasn't sayin' a word until Jim Brown come over yesterday and borrowed my gun and my hunting dog."

"Yes, Jim's a neighborly old soul."

"Mebbe he is, Abe, and I let him have 'em; but, dawg-gone my hide, when he come back an hour later and said he had accidentally killed the dog and wanted to borrow another I kalkered it was time to move. Git up that Sam, and let's be a gittin' out o' this neighborly county. Gee-up!"

### Not "One of the Finest."

A remarkable instance of the loss and recovery of speech is recorded in Glasgow, says a London paper. A police constable was arrested on a series of charges of theft from warehouses, and as the result of the shock caused by his apprehension he lost his power of speech. He was found not guilty of the charge laid against him, but being dumb was unable to resume his duties as a policeman, and a gratuity of £63 was given him. After the lapse of several weeks his power of speech has returned to him.

### First American Bible.

The only known copy of the original issue of the first Bible ever printed in America in the English language and the foundation stone for all collections of American Bibles, known as the "Mark Baskett" Bible, was sold recently for \$2,025. It was printed by Kneeland Green, of Boston, in 1752, a small quarto, a reprint of a London imprint by Mark Baskett.

### How He Suffered.

"Does your husband suffer much with the felon on his finger?" we asked of the wife of the deaf-and-dumb man.

"Indeed," she answered, "he is often perfectly speechless from the pain." —Baltimore American.

If you inherited curly hair from your ancestors, you got more than most people got from theirs.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

### MARRIED MEN ARE PREFERRED.

By Charles M. Schwab.



All things being equal, the married man is a better employee than the single man. I give him the preference always. The great majority of employers do.

The responsibilities of the married man—his wife, children, home etc.—strengthen his character, steady him, make him more anxious to succeed, urge him in his ambitions. He works for the happiness of his wife and little children. The thought of them lightens his labor and makes him cheerful at his task.

Now I know all this because I am a married man myself. I know that when I married—and on a very small salary, too—I realized at once my new responsibilities and these made me more determined than ever to succeed. I knew that as a single man failure would have effected myself alone. Now there was the comfort and well-being of another to provide for. Every married man of character feels the same way. Employers as a class know this. "Married?" they say to an applicant for a position. "Children?" they ask. And straightforwardly they give that job to the wife and babies.

So that marriage is a good investment. It does more than improve the man himself; it acts as a letter of recommendation. Marry just as soon as you can, young man—when you are certain of your ability to support your wife—and take my word for it, you will not regret the step. You will be amazed how your wife will aid you in all your efforts. All this, of course, presupposes that you marry a sensible woman, one who will help you to achieve your ambitions. In this class are not included social butterflies. I should hesitate to recommend an investment of the latter characters.

### CUBA CAN GOVERN HERSELF.

By Tomas Estrada Palma.

We propose to show to the world that Cuba, under the guidance of the United States, can govern herself. I will guarantee that the people of Cuba will constitute a government free and independent. But, with it all, the ties of love and fidelity will forever bind us to the people of this country.

The Cubans will forget all past differences, and they will pull together in the future. The people who have said the



Cubans are not capable of governing themselves do not know the latter day blood that flows in the veins of the Spanish. Patriotism and love of country always will prevail among the Cubans in their effort to make their country great. We will do our best to advance the cause of civilization, and we shall of course look to this country for both moral and practical support if it is necessary.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Senator William E. Mason.

I am opposed to the election of United States Senators by the Legislatures of the several States, and am of the opinion that some legislation looking to their election by the vote of the people should be enacted by Congress.

I am anxious to see the resolution introduced in the Senate, to submit to the people the idea of electing United States Senators by popular vote, receive favorable action. In my opinion, the members of the United States Senate should be elected by direct popular vote, the same as the members of the House of Representatives.

### COUNTRY NEEDS IMPROVED ROADS.

By Thomas Gay.

"How shall we get where we want to go through this mud?" engrosses the attention of a large portion of the population of the United States. Even in the longest settled portions of our country, where one would suppose time, population and wealth has given opportunity to establish proper foundation for comfortable locomotion for the wet as well as the dry season, we find the condition nearly as deplorable as in the more recently settled areas.

Why is it that with fine farms, with substantial buildings for man and beast, with railroad lines cutting the country in every direction, and with billions added each year to the permanent wealth of the country, there is so little in the permanent improvement of our roads? Under the system prevalent the citizens of many districts spend their time and occasionally some misdirected energy on the roads, when they run out of a job at home, regardless of the voice of the "road" to "come and mend me and I will

also taken place in this structure, and many events of national interest have been discussed before the houses of government convened here.

The tombs and monuments in the abbey are exceedingly numerous, and the life stories of those who are buried under the pavement or commemorated on the walls would form a national bibliography. The remains of England's dead sovereigns rest in tombs within these sacred walls, as do also various members of the royal family. One of the most attractive parts of the building is the section far-famed as the "Poet's Corner." Here lie Chaucer, Spenser, Beaumont, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Dryden and Addison. Numbers of

"Mr. Cramp, in what school of naval architecture were you educated?"

"Your majesty," I answered, "I was educated in my father's yards. He was educated in his father's yards. He founded a school of naval architecture."

"What put that into my head I will never know," continued Mr. Cramp, according to the New York Times, "but it took the trick. The Czar caught me by the hand and said: 'Mr. Cramp, you were educated in the school that I am glad to have build ships for my navy!'"

be your benefactor." The ordinary individual would much rather make two dollars to jingle in his pocket or add to the value of his private wealth than to make \$10 in public improvements, even for his own benefit, so he seeks every advantage to make dollars for himself and rarely hunts work for the public, and his neighbor, the supervisor in the circumscribed road district, often disregarding his official duty, fails to call out his men at the proper time, and when called out fails to work them in the proper manner, and we call this a road system and how because we have poor roads.

This country is much too enlightened and wealthy forever to be subject to a half of its traffic during prolonged humid conditions, and we must soon make a start for permanent roads. How? By the inauguration of a road system by the government of the United States and the yearly appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000, this money to go to localities which would supplement it with an equal amount, the whole to be spent under the direction of government engineers.

Where could money be spent to better advantage? Not on questionable improvements on rivers and creeks, nor in building superfluous vessels for our navy that will be old junk in a few years. An army of men could be permanently employed on roads and the whole country permanently benefited. Think of it! A single battleship costs as much as the building of a thousand miles of permanent road, and we have a sufficiency of the former and there can be no debate about the need of the latter. Such a policy could be entirely free from politics.

Then the great capitalists like Carnegie, who has so liberally and intelligently given to the cause of education, would give other millions to lift the bodies of the public out of the mire, as they have given millions to emancipate their minds. What a monument to a man's generosity and sagacity would be a stretch of permanent highway built by his fiat.

### RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

By Lemuel P. Padgett, M. C.

The benefits of the establishment of rural free delivery in any section of the country are manifold. In addition to the convenience of country people personally in having their mail delivered to them, I regard it as a great educational factor. It not only enlarges and expands the mail facilities, but marks the development and evolution of newspaper and magazine reading wherever it is established.

It also stimulates an interest in better roads and encourages better public roads. It also enhances the value of property in the rural districts, and promotes happiness among the country people in their satisfaction with their surroundings.

Eventually I believe that the rural free delivery will discourage the tendency to congregate in towns and cities and will encourage contentment with rural life. It is also one of the evidences of our advancing civilization, and marks the progress of the country in social life.

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**The Bravery of Moody.**

The honorable William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, who steps from Congress to the post of Secretary of the Navy, has won an amiable reputation as a man of solidly of character.

On one occasion when an opponent protested that he had been done an injustice, Mr. Moody with quick courtesy instructed the stenographers to furnish an abstract of the speech to the protesting member, so that the latter might have opportunity to mark for expurgation any objectionable paragraphs.

When a colleague at one time doubted whether Mr. Moody's constituents would endorse a measure he was supporting, he replied:

"I was not sent here to shake and shiver like a dry leaf in a November gale whenever a protest came from home, but to exercise my intelligence and to vote for measures according to how, in my best judgment, they would benefit or injure the people!" —Philadelphia Post.

### Carried It One Step Farther.

Tommy was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it, says the Detroit Free Press, and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Get up at 7," and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion, he took it to his teacher for approval.

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up,' Tommy," she said. "The sun doesn't get up; it rises."

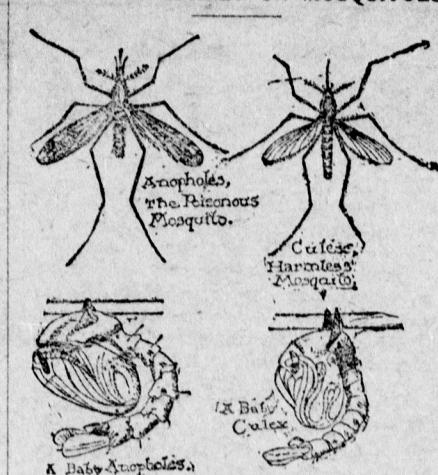
When he retired that night Tommy remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary, "Set at 8."

**Why Jason Was Late for School.**

School teachers get some curious written excuses for absence. Here is one:

"Mister sir, my Jason had to be late to-day. It is his bizness to milk our cow. She kicked Jase in the back to day when he wasn't looking or thinking of her actin' so; he that his back was broke, but it ain't. But it is black and blue, and the pane kept him late. We could get rid of that cow if we could. This is the fourth time she kicked Jase, but never kicked him late before. So excuse him for me."

### UNCLE SAM ISSUES A PAMPHLET ON MOSQUITOES.



There are 72,628 miners in Mexico. Michigan postal clerks have organized.

Barbers in Holland receive about \$6 a week.

Canadian labor unions are demanding contract foreign labor laws.

It is estimated that 4,475,000 persons are employed in the world's mines.

A week's work for women and boys in New Zealand factories is limited to 45 hours.

Textile industries in America employ 682,978 wage-earners at an average of \$6.17 a week.

A union of bed rubbers, polishers and marble workers and telephone and switchboard makers has been formed.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a monster outdoor demonstration at Thornton Park.

Russian and other miners are being employed in English coal mines and an agitation against their employment is being considered.

Adding the 27 labor papers which were launched in the last year, there are now 217 union labor papers published in this country.

New Zealand has purchased one of the largest coal mines in that country. A coal trust was being formed and the government came forward with public ownership as the remedy.

Organizers for the Cigarmakers' Union are making inroads into the territory of the American Tobacco Company, known as the trust, and the agitation is going steadily on. The union never was able to get a foothold with this concern until the present time.

A committee has been chosen to look into the matter of organizing a new party to be supported by organized labor. The idea originated with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers suggests the idea of abandoning the two old parties, but makes no recommendations.

Frank Hawley, of Buffalo, grandmaster of the Switchmen's Union of North America, advocates the formation of a national labor federation, composed of all the labor organizations of the United States. He is of the opinion that if such an organization were formed it could, if the necessity arose, call for a general strike which would stop the wheels of commerce and eventually force employers to concede the demands of their employees.

Cleveland clause in the latest franchise granted requires that in case of dispute the company shall select two men, the employees two, and the mayor of the city shall act as the fifth member of a board to arbitrate all differences. Another clause provides that the men shall not work more than ten hours in fourteen out of every twenty-four. This rule abolishes the "swing" runs, as the men are assured that they will have at least ten hours to themselves at a stretch every day instead of having two or three turns and not getting more than four or five hours off for rest at one time.

The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University announced that a citizen of Baltimore has given a sum of money to the university to be devoted to a systematic investigation of the history, activities and influence of labor organizations in the United States. The sum of \$500 is given for the immediate purchase by the university library of additional books, journals and reports relating to this subject. The further sum of \$1,000 is made available to meet the expenses incident to carrying on the inquiry for the next academic year.

The investigation will be conducted by the economic seminary, under the direction of Dr. J. H. Hollander, associate professor of finance. It will begin in October, 1902, and extend over such period of time as may be warranted by the extent of the inquiry and the definiteness of the results attained.

### Why Russia Barred His Book.

Press censorship came under discussion the other day during a lecture of Professor Franklin H. Giddings, who occupies the chair of sociology in Columbia. In dwelling on the attitudes of different governments the Professor mentioned the oppressive and not altogether intelligible methods employed by Russia, and as an instance he pointed to the fact that his work on sociology is allowed circulation in that country, whereas Mr. Lester F. Ward's book entitled "Dynamic Sociology" is under the ban of the Czar's censors.

"Why, easily," said the young man, according to the New York Times. "The title of Mr. Ward's book on its face condemns it in that country. 'Dynamic' is so much like 'dynamite' and 'sociology' like 'socialism' that the average brilliant Russian censor wouldn't have to think twice to know his duty."

**A Literal Interpretation.**

"Why do we say, 'Give us this day our daily bread?'" asked a Sunday school teacher after the lesson.

# THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

On Monday the S. F. Chronicle dragged a man named Keller into its columns for another shot at Congressman Loud. Between bombarding the Republican Governor of the State and bushwhacking the Republican Congressman for the Fifth District the leading Republican newspaper of San Francisco is kept unreasonably busy. The Chronicle yells "hot shot for Loud" as it fires away from its ambush behind Keller. The latter gentleman is President of the National Letter Carriers' Association and dislikes Loud because Loud would not lay low and let the letter carriers' bill pass. The Chronicle dislikes Loud for reasons of its own, but neither the Chronicle nor Keller answer Mr. Loud's cogent reasoning against raising the pay of letter carriers to \$1200 per year. In his speech on the Letter Carriers' bill Mr. Loud showed that the average pay of the 15,000 letter carriers is \$918 per year, a higher average salary than that received by the 105,000 postal and railway mail clerks and that it would be unjust to increase the pay of the carriers without increasing the pay of the clerks.

## GEO C. ROSS FOR REGENT.

No more fitting appointment to the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the State University, to succeed the late General Barnes, could be made by Governor Gage than Geo. C. Ross, the well-known attorney of this country. He possesses the necessary qualifications, and his selection would meet with the general approval of all classes of people. He would bring to the Board a thorough knowledge of the possibilities for the successful utilization of the Flood property, which is a part of the University, which would not only prove a benefit to this county but to the entire State.—San Mateo Leader.

We can join the Leader heartily in its endorsement of Mr. Ross. The appointment would put the right man in the right place and the entire county of San Mateo would approve it.

The San Francisco Examiner is after Fitzsimmons as a fake fighter. On the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief" the Examiner should make the prosecution of such charges a great success.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

**The Orange in Spain.**  
It is considered a very healthful thing to eat an orange before breakfast. But who can eat an orange well? One must go to Spain to see that done. The señorita cuts off the rind with her silver knife, then, putting her fork into the peeled fruit, she detaches every morsel with her pretty teeth and continues to eat the orange without losing a drop of the juice and lays down the core with the fork still in it.

## OCTOPUS FOR DINNER.

Octopuses are pretty plentiful in Japanese waters and have been known to attack fishermen in their boats. When this hideous monster assumes the aggressive, the only chance the fishermen have is to lop off the tentacles of the beast. Falling this, the boat may be upset and the men dragged under. The octopus is highly valued in Japan as an article of food.

**The Blessing of Poverty.**  
"What a blessin' is poverty!" ex-claimed the old man.

"A blessing?"  
"Why, yes. When you're real down poor, you have sich a good time hopin' fer the best!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## CALL FOR Republican Primary Election.

In pursuance of a call by the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California for a Republican State Convention and pursuant to a resolution by the Republican County Committee of the County of San Mateo, a primary election is hereby called to be held throughout the County of San Mateo on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1902, between the hours of 3 o'clock p.m. and 6:30 p.m. of said day, for the election of eight delegates to the Republican State Convention called to be held at the City of Sacramento on the 25th day of August, 1902, and said eight delegates to also act as delegates to the District Conventions for the nomination of Railroad Commissioner, Board of Equalization and Member of Congress for the districts of which said County of San Mateo forms a part, and that said eight (8) delegates be apportioned as follows, to-wit: First Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Second Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Third Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Fourth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township; and Fifth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township. Polls for holding said primary election and the officers who are appointed for conducting the same are as follows:

### FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Colma Precinct—Polling place, White House at Colma, John Biggio, Peter Faber, Judges. James F. Rodgers, Clerk.

Baden Precinct—Polling place, Courtroom, South San Francisco. J. L. Wood, C. T. Connolly, Judges. C. L. Kauffmann, Clerk.

Millbrae Precinct—Polling place, Roberts' Hall. P. F. Roberts, R. J. McNulty, Judges. J. Conover, Clerk.

### SECOND TOWNSHIP.

Belmont Precinct—Polling place, Adair's plumbing shop. David E. Barre, A. Hammerson, Judges. J. M. Rowell, Clerk.

San Mateo Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Library Hall. J. T. Weller, R. H. Jury, Judges. G. A. Bartlett, Clerk.

### THIRD TOWNSHIP.

Redwood City Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Town Hall. J. W. Gleman, John Christ, Judges. Chas. Littlejohn, Clerk.

Menlo Park Precinct—Polling place, vacant store room of Mrs. Coxen. J. H. O'Keefe, Wm. Headley, Judges. John McBain, Clerk.

Woodside Precinct—Polling place, Independence Hall. W. J. McNulty, W. W. Byrnes, Judges. Geo. Kreiss, Clerk.

Searsville Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. G. C. Nahmens, Jesse Rapley, Judges. E. B. Batchelder, Clerk.

L Honda Precinct—Polling place, Sears' store. J. H. Sears, A. G. Blomquist, Judges. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Clerk.

### FOURTH TOWNSHIP.

Halfmoon Bay Precinct—Polling place, Advocate office. J. Gonzales, S. P. Nazelli, Judges. W. A. Simons, Clerk.

Denniston Precinct—Polling place, Montara Hall. J. F. Wienke, Henry Hall, Judges. D. Lafranchi, Clerk.

Purissima Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. Horace Nelson, John Meyn, Judges. C. P. Mosconi, Clerk.

### FIFTH TOWNSHIP.

San Gregorio Precinct—Polling place, Palmer's Hall. Jesse Palmer, Frank Bell, Judges. John Ralston, Clerk.

Pescadero Precinct—Polling place, Coburn's bakery. J. C. Coburn, Henry Good, Judges. C. J. Coburn, Clerk.

Judges and Clerks of Election are vested with equal power.

That the test to be required of every person seeking to vote a Republican ballot at said election shall be as follows—a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the Republican party at the next ensuing election.

That the ballots used at said Primary Election may be either printed or written.

Should any of the officers hereinbefore named neglect or refuse to act, the Republican electors who may be present at the polls are authorized to fill such vacancies.

The election returns must be certified to and with the ballots, poll lists and tally sheets forwarded as soon as possible after the polls are closed by mail, express or messenger to the Secretary of said committee at Redwood City.

By order of the Republican County Committee of San Mateo County, California, this 11th day of July, 1902.

C. R. SPLIVALO, Chairman.

Attest: B. F. COOPER, Secretary.

### PLEASANT FOR THE LOVER.

In Mexico the young men can show great attention to young ladies and at very little expense. They are therefore quite eager to invite them to theaters, parties, etc. And no wonder, for it is the custom in that country for the lady's father to pay for the tickets and furnish the carriage, supper, etc.

### PINEAPPLE JUICE.

The Lancet points out that fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "promelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteins that it will digest as much as a thousand times its weight within a few hours.

### MORE FILLING.

"The girl who jilted a poet and married a butcher did an eccentric thing."

"Not at all. She recognized the great fact that beefsteak is more filling than blank verse."

The true test of civilization is not the census or the size of cities or the crops—no, but the kind of men the country turns out.

**The Chinch Bug.**

The Ohio Experiment Station reports



### Value of Apple Pomace.

Apple pomace is usually held in light esteem. Many think it not worth the hauling.

It is sometimes used as a fertilizer, occasionally as a feed for pigs or cows, but it frequently goes to waste behind the cider mill.

A minor experiment made in 1889 at the Vermont Experiment Station indicated that its feeding value was about equal to that of good sludge. Inasmuch as the methods of test were open to criticism,

it seemed worth while to repeat the trial upon a more extended scale.

Accordingly several tons of pomace were obtained from a near-by cider mill and used for preservation.

The results secured were as follows: 1. From one to three per cent less milk and butter was made when the pomace was fed than when corn silage was eaten.

2. The cows gave somewhat better milk on pomace than on silage.

The difference amounted to about 0.20 per cent.

3. From three to four per cent more product was made on the unit of dry matter of the pomace ration than that of the silage ration.

There seemed to be no ill effects arising from the feeding of fifteen pounds or less daily.

It is but fair to say, however, that the milk of these seven cows was merged with that of the entire herd.

Had pomace been fed to the entire herd in these quantities, it might have affected the quality of the milk or the butter.

The present experiment does not afford data upon this point.

It is expected to make observations thereon during the coming year.—New England Farmer.

### GRINDSTONE WATER DRIP.

A grindstone water drip is convenient at this season when the stone is so much in use.

Place it under a shady tree, mounted on a substantial, durable frame.

Have a box cover just large enough to set over the upper half of the stone when not in use.

A crank handle may be on one side of the axle; a foot pedal on the other.

For a water drip, place a box on one end, as shown at a, and on it set a pail or keg, c.

In the lower part of keg, bore a hole and insert goose quill.

A drip may be regulated by plugging the end of the quill with a small pine stick, that is made to slip easily in and out, as at a.

By drawing the stick out sufficiently the drip of the water may be regulated to suit, while the grindstone is being turned either by hand or foot.

The quill should extend out so water will drop on the center of the stone, low down, near to the box.—C. H. Potter

### SUMMER SOIL CULTIVATION.

The method of summer soil cultivation for conserving the moisture in the soil brings results that are profitable.

As a rule, such cultivation should be of the surface soil only, rarely more than two inches deep; but it should be remembered that this applies only to soils that have been well worked and plowed to a good depth before the seed was sown.

A shallow plowed soil, or a field that is inclined to bake after heavy rains, needs more than the shallow soil cultivation, at least for a number of times after each rain.

This plan may destroy some of the roots of the plants growing near the surface, but this is better than to permit the soil to remain hard for any considerable depth.

Whenever the soil has become hard, then the shallow cultivation should be put in practice again.

On the other hand, as first stated, the deeper cultivation should not be done unless the condition of the soil requires it.

### WOOL-TYING BOX.

Abner Roach of Wayne County, Ind., sends Iowa Homestead a sketch of a wool-tying box and table he has been using for a number of years.

It is self-explanatory and any man who has

tied up fleeces will readily observe how it is operated. The illustration shows



A WOOL-TYING BOX.

one of the end pieces partly elevated to show how it raises when the tying is being performed.

The whole table can rest on a barrel or anything handy for that purpose, and a tie stick is shown resting on one corner of the table which holds the sides up while tying is being done.

### PICTURE FOR THE LOVER.

"The girl who jilted a poet and married a butcher did an eccentric thing."

"Not at all. She recognized the great

fact that beefsteak is more filling than blank verse."

The true test of civilization is not the census or the size of cities or the

crops—no, but the kind of men the

country turns out.

**The Chinch Bug.**

The Ohio Experiment Station reports

that the chinch bug is especially fond

of millet and similar grasses, and

where wheat fields are infested, it will

be well to sow a narrow strip of millet

between them and other crops. A strip

of millet two or three yards wide may

be sown by the side of the corn field

next to infested wheat or oats, and when the bugs have taken possession of it the millet may be plowed under with a jointer plow and the ground harrowed and rolled, thus burying the bugs. Another method is to plow a deep furrow across their tracks, as they travel from field to field; the bugs in this furrow will have difficulty in getting out, and may then be killed by sprinkling them with kerosene emulsion. This may also be used where the bugs have attacked the outer rows of corn, using a spray pump and throwing it with sufficient force to wash them off the corn.

### VARIETIES OF GARDEN PLANTS.

## TOWN NEWS

Eat to live.  
Don't worry.  
Don't gossip.  
School will reopen Monday.  
You can't vote if you don't register.  
Supervisor Debenedetti was in town Monday.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday.

Ex-Supervisor Howard Tilton was in town Monday.

Burglars have been active at San Mateo the past week.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Catholic church.

Mrs. E. Vestey paid a visit to this place on Wednesday.

Mrs. Pratt died on Saturday. The funeral took place Monday.

Less than half the voters of this precinct are registered up to date.

The irrepressible and always jovial Mickey Griffin paid our town a visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. J. Vandenberg paid a visit to Tuesday to Mrs. Jack Vandenberg at Alameda.

Trade at home. Help your neighbor and keep your cash where you may see some of it again.

The French Laundry has again changed hands. Mrs. Marquise has sold the business to P. Arriere.

Mrs. C. S. Duer and children are spending a two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives at San Jose.

Robt. Dickinson, one of the old timers, who has been away for seven years, paid this town a visit on Wednesday.

The grading on the electric road from Baden to San Mateo is nearing a finish. The contractors have laid off a number of teams and men the past week.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter has a contract to furnish rock for the roadbed of the electric road. Men and teams will begin delivering rock at San Bruno Monday.

There is a great deal of apathy among the voters of this precinct regarding registration. Less than half the vote of this precinct is registered up to this date.

The Land and Improvement Company on Sunday cleaned out the big water reservoir and gave the water mains and pipes a general overhauling and cleaning.

The Western Meat Company has installed a first-class electric lighting plant at the packing-house. The new plant was tested on Monday and works to perfection.

The election for a union high school at San Mateo for the three districts embracing San Mateo, Millbrae and Laguna, resulted in 150 votes for and two votes only against the proposed high school.

Madeline, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Josephine Pratt, expresses through the Enterprise her thanks to the good people of our town for their sympathy and aid in her recent bereavement.

A new time card is in process of preparation for the Coast Division. No orders concerning the proposed changes have as yet issued from headquarters, however.—Leader, San Mateo.

Parents wishing to start children six years of age or over, should send them to school on Monday, August 4th, so that they may get a fair start in their respective classes.

H. R. PAINTON,  
Principal.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post office building.

Mr. Peter Lachele proved himself a good neighbor, citizen and Christian last week. Mr. Lachele spent two entire days in raising money for and in looking after the burial of the late Mrs. Pratt. After paying the funeral expenses Mr. Lachele had a few dollars left which he used to purchase some clothing for the dead woman's daughter.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Monday morning G. Parra, a rancher near Half Moon Bay, engaged in an altercation at Byrnes store with F. Vallejo, driver of one of the Francis freight teams, and during the occurrence Parra fired a shot at Vallejo. The bullet failed of its mark, however, lodging in the floor. Parra was arrested later in the day and is now in the county jail.—Leader, San Mateo.

Mrs. Jack Stettler, formerly of this place and now a resident of Bouldin Island, announces the engagement of her eldest daughter, Miss Jessie G. Woodville, on her eighteenth birthday, to Mr. Miles W. Beck, a young business man of Oakland. The people of this town will receive this bit of news with much pleasure. Miss Woodville made many friends here who hold her and her family in high esteem.

### BALL THIS EVENING.

The ladies of Vella Flora Circle No. 368, Women of Woodcraft, will give their Fourth Annual Ball at Armour Pavilion this evening. Music by Warren's orchestra. Refreshments served at the hall. Admission, 50 cents; ladies free.

### DEATH OF MRS. DAVID.

On Wednesday morning, July 30th, after a protracted illness at the home of her son, George David, in this town, death claimed Mrs. Mary Ann David at the advanced age of 63 years and six months. The funeral took place from the home of George David on July 31st. Cremation at Odd Fellows' Cemetery, San Francisco.

### THE FIELD DAY ON SEPT. 9TH.

A meeting of all interested in the athletic tournament and race meet to be given by the Athletic Club at Hobart's track on September 9th will be held on Saturday evening next at the club rooms.

A number of races are assured, and others will follow. The races practically decided upon and the entries are as follows:

Half-mile dash, horses to carry 130 pounds. Entries are E. Turner's bay horse, T. Levy's bay gelding, W. Britt's sorrel mare. Entries close August 31st.

Quarter-mile dash, horses 14.2 or under, to carry 150 pounds. Entries are J. Dyer's bay pony and W. W. Casey's bay pony.

Three-quarter-mile trotting, best two in three. Entries are Jno. Kenner's bay stallion, K. O'Grady's bay gelding, Jno. Belcher's bay mare.

Three-quarter-mile trotting, best three in three. Entries are W. F. Herbst's Billy H., W. W. Casey's pacing mare, W. O. Booth's "Black Wilkes."

Further entries may be sent to D. W. Donnelly, San Mateo.

A special wheel race is being arranged between two Bay City and two Garden City wheelmen, men to ride five laps for points, points made by crossing tape in lead each lap. Walder De Mara will be one of the riders.

Leader, San Mateo.

### MILLBRAE NOTES.

From San Mateo Leader.

Sixteen votes were recorded in favor of high school bonds. None against.

George Gouzenes has bought the Hanssler property, one mile north of town. He expects shortly to make some improvements.

Work on the electric railroad is going ahead very fast. Track-laying through here will begin next week.

Extensive repairs are being made to the conservatories on the D. O. Mills place.

The Sunset saloon has changed its name and is now known to patrons as the "Royal Arch." Frank Stevens has succeeded M. C. Lemos as proprietor.

The Misses Fannie McNulty and Lavinia Jonevin are very happy over the receipt of their diplomas received from the County Board of Education. Both are exceedingly bright young ladies, and will be heard from in educational circles later along.

### A HAPPY WEDDING.

On Wednesday last Mr. John McConvey and Miss Julia Tracy were united in marriage at St. Michael's Church, Ocean View, by the Rev. Father Cooper. The bridegroom was Miss Lillian Coleman of San Mateo, and the best man Mr. Hall of San Carlos. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the happy couple, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the pastoral residence. The bride is a niece of Father Cooper, and formerly resided in this city. The groom has been connected with the Spring Valley pumping station at San Carlos for some years.

Upon their return from a honeymoon trip to Monterey they will reside in Belmont. A host of friends unite in wishing them all possible happiness. —Leader, San Mateo.

### COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

The Southern Pacific Company and connections will place in effect in the months of September and October one-way second-class colonist rates for California common points as follows: At \$25 from Missouri river points, Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; at \$25 from Houston, Texas; at \$30 from St. Louis; at \$30 from New Orleans; at \$31 from Peoria; at \$33 from Chicago; with corresponding rates from points further East. Stopovers will be allowed at the principal points in California.

### THE OPEN GAME SEASON.

Game may be killed or taken in San Mateo county between the following dates:

TROUT—April 1 to November 1.  
Deer—August 1 to September 1.  
Doves—August 1 to February 1.

Ducks—October 1 to February 1.  
Rail—November 1 to February 1.  
Hail—October 15 to November 15.

Shooting rail from boats at high tide prohibited.

### PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican County Committee, consisting of C. B. Spivalo, B. F. Cooper, W. J. Martin, Frank Campbell and Henry Dearborn, met last Thursday in Redwood City. Only matters pertaining to the State convention were considered.

The Committee allotted two delegates to the First township, two to the Second, two to the Third, one to the Fourth and one to the Fifth. The Primary election will be held on August 12th and each township will vote for its own delegates.

In the First township the Judges and Inspectors appointed were as follows:

Millbrae precinct—P. F. Roberts, judge; R. J. McNulty, Judge; J. Conover, inspector. Polls at Roberts' Hall.

Baden precinct—J. L. Wood, judge; T. C. Connolly, judge; C. L. Kauffman, inspector. Polls at Court Room.

Colma precinct—John Biggio, judge; Peter Faber, judge; James F. Rogers, inspector. Polls at White House.

A full text of the call for Primary election will be published in the Enterprise as soon as same is prepared by the Committee.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1902:

Arthur Wesley, 2; Benners, Thos.; Draper, E. P.; Gibson, Miss; Gleason, Patrick; Mass, James; McMahon, J. B.; McCabe, Patrick; Meyer, F. C.; Meagher, Dan; Miles, Mrs. M.; Raphael, Hugh; Ray, Curtis; Rommel, Fred; Thomas, Ed; Wilder, Mrs. Katie.

Foreign—Dickson, Sandy; Miles, Mrs. Mary J.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### FOR SALE.

Bedstead and washstand. Inquire of Mrs. Geo. Dreissie.

### TRADING IN FAR-OFF SAMOA.

Youngsters Display Great Shrewdness in Driving Bargain.

Two youngsters in dirty lavalavas come and sit on the veranda, waiting until the trader finishes his breakfast.

They keep up constant chatter as children do the world around; they explain to one another out of their ignorance what the white man does with all the strange gear about his room.

Time is no object to them; not for any Samoan does time exist. They could be content thus waiting for hours.

When the trader has finished his corned beef or his salmon, when he has chopped the navy plug on the corner of the table, and has broken it fine for his pipe by grinding it in his left palm with the ball of his right thumb, when his pipe is alight, he is willing to traffic with small customers. Take this as a sample of native speech and native custom:

"What is it, then, that you two want?" he asks in the native speech, "that you sit on my portico beginning at sunrise and ending at all day?"

"Oh, Apa, it is thus, and we two will declare the truth to thy highness."

"Use not the high-sounding words of the talk of chiefs; call me not excellency nor yet highness, for by that I know you two are come to beg. That

thing do you two tell what you want, and quickly."

"Oh, Apa, smooth out the wrinkles

from thy heart, but listen. In the insignificant hut of the family of us two there is tobacco, and we two have plucked the dry leaves of the banana.

But there is no fire. That thing have we two come to ask of thy excellency,

afford to us two the firescratcher, just

one box, for great is the poverty of the family of us two."

"Oh, Apa, smooth out the wrinkles

from thy heart, but listen. In the insignificant hut of the family of us two there is tobacco, and we two have plucked the dry leaves of the banana.

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But there is no fire. That thing have we two come to ask of thy excellency,

afford



Truth never dodges up an alley, no matter whom it meets.

Few officeholders ever resign and few politicians ever reform.

Every time a lazy man looks at the clock the day becomes longer.

Men who prevaricate are just as little appreciated as the ordinary liars.

It is almost impossible for a man to go ahead after he is sure he's right.

A wise man looks into things for the purpose of enabling him to size up the outlook.

What a brilliant lot we should be if every man was half as smart as he thinks he is!

It is always cowardly to speak ill of a man behind his back, and it is often dangerous to say it to his face.

Many a rapid youth finds it easier to contest his father's will after the old man is dead than while he is on earth.

A Kansas spiritualist claims to be able to materialize the Angel Gabriel. But who cares as long as the horn is omitted?

There are several kinds of talking machines on the market, but none of them can hold a candle to those in evidence at an old-fashioned sewing circle.

Lord Wolseley says he thinks American soldiers are the best in the world. His predecessors of some one hundred and twenty years ago were persuaded into a like opinion.

A German military balloon was struck by lightning and its navigator precipitated to the earth. If this sort of thing keeps up aerial navigation will soon become as dangerous as automobileing is for the pedestrian.

The toiling newspaper paragrapher qualifies his delight over peace in South Africa by the mournful thought that the good old Missouri mule joke will henceforth be a mighty hard one to work off on the reading public.

London brokers are wearing a badge bearing the words: "Permit bearer to walk about the earth. Pierpont." They think it's a joke, but are likely to wake up some morning and find that it is only another truth in the form of a jest.

Some societies are better than others. One of the good ones was organized in New York about two years ago to instruct the children in the tenement districts in the care of domestic animals. Already it has twenty-five chapters in the city, the members of which attend meetings where they talk about animals, and tell how they have helped those in distress. If there were more such societies, the work of the organizations of adults for the prevention of cruelty would be considerably decreased. It is good for the animals to be cared for, but it is better for the children to learn consideration for all living things.

"How much is it worth?" is a characteristic Yankee question. Light has been thrown on the value of a new commodity by the recent settlement by a certain railroad of a claim for damages. The claim was that of a charming young woman and was brought for the destruction or serious disfigurement of her nose. There seems to have been a wide difference of opinion as to the value of beauty as represented in a nose. The railroad originally thought that \$2,000 was about the right figure. The attorney for the heroine (she was a heroine in allowing her nose to act as witness in its battered condition) thought that \$75,000 was not too high a price. The compromise arrived at was \$18,000, and all the expenses of "nurses, doctors and specialists." Now one wishes to know whether a nose ranks higher in the beauty market than any other feature. Would a chin be worth \$10,000 or \$25,000? An eye has value as an ornament and also as an instrument. What about the price to be set on a smooth and rounded cheek? And would it be profane to speculate on the market quotation of a dimple?

The report that certain great railroads intend to reduce the running time of their fast trains between Chicago and New York to twenty hours naturally revives speculation concerning the possibilities of transcontinental travel. The move, it is said, "is another step in the direction of bringing the two coasts at least a day nearer together," and the inference that such a gain in time will be made ultimately is by no means unreasonable. Roughly speaking, twenty hours from New York to Chicago would mean an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. It might probably be increased to fifty miles an hour, and the total time might be thus reduced to eighteen hours, but the greatest saving would have to be made in the connections in Chicago and in the rate of speed westward.

The lines from Chicago to the Pacific coast fall considerably below forty miles an hour with their fastest trains, and though they have an admirable service now there can be no question about their ability to increase their speed to an average that would accomplish the desired result in spite of the fact that they have a great deal of

hard mountain climbing to do. For they operate long stretches of track which admit of as great a speed as can be attained anywhere in the world. If the traffic promises to be profitable enough the trains will be put on as a matter of course, and the necessary connections will be made with the East.

Connecticut farmers discovered some time ago that birds were their friends, and secured the passage of laws to prevent their wanton destruction. Furthermore, they saw that the laws were enforced. Some of the farmers even set out cherry and mulberry trees, expecting that the fruit would attract to their fields birds which would eat the bugs and worms that injured their crops. This spring the result of the past few years' care were apparent, and flocks of a hundred robins were not uncommon. As the season advanced other birds appeared in large numbers and were welcomed. It is an old error to suppose that birds are the farmers' enemies. No doubt sometimes they injure the crops; but usually they attack the insect pests. Thirty robins will keep five acres of potatoes free from bugs. The meadow lark, instead of hunting a clover field, eats grasshoppers in clover time. The blue bird, phoebe, brown thrasher, kingbird, house-wren and catbird are insect-eaters, and by their services in the field more than pay for the small amount of fruit they take to vary their diet. The Connecticut experience has been duplicated in other States. The birds were first foolishly driven away; then the crops suffered, and laws had to be passed forbidding the killing of birds. The Audubon societies have done much to enlarge popular knowledge, and now it is not uncommon to see people feeding birds in order to invite them. A few crumbs thrown out of the house every day will soon attract them, and no town resident with a small garden would find any other hospitality so profitable as that which he might bestow on a family of robins or bluebirds.

The evolution of the abandoned farms into something better and more profitable than they ever were before has become a noticeable feature in the rural sections of New England. The Boston Transcript calls attention to the change in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where abandoned farms a few years ago were so numerous that it was feared the western part of the State in some sections would soon be depopulated. In place of that "there has been a record-breaking period of construction of street railways. The erection of big and modern hotels has been noteworthy. A large number of new industries of a minor importance have been inaugurated. In many cases the former abandoned farms have become summer residences for those who have plenty of money to spend and who are anxious to spend it. The advent of the summer boarder has caused the desert of the last decade to bloom as a rose garden. The abandoned farmhouses have now become a summer cottage, whose picturesqueness delights the trained eye of an artist." All this is but the natural outcome of the movements of social summer life. Originally the season lasted only from June until September and the seashore was the favorite resort. Gradually the rush for investments became so great that nearly all available sites on the New England shore from Stonington to Eastport have been taken up, as well as the islands near shore. Those that are left are held at such high figures that only millionaires can purchase and improve them. Little by little the summer cottages have been pushed farther inland, and as the season has now been extended from September, when the seaside resorts close, to Thanksgiving time, and the social locality changed from the shore to the hills, there has been a steadily increasing demand for these "abandoned farms" as autumn residences and summer homes alike. Not a few of them also have been bought for golf links and the old farmhouses turned into clubhouses. Thus what was at one time a serious problem has been most happily solved, and those who have been lucky enough, after moving away to the cities or elsewhere, to hold on to their land will make handsome profits. The wornout old farm has more than once proved to be a bonanza.

#### Lost by a Toy Balloon.

Diamonds and other jewels have been lost in all sorts of queer ways, but in none more unusual than the accident mentioned in the Boston Transcript, by which a diamond brooch was snatched from the owner's dress and left somewhere on the great plains.

A young woman was traveling by rail through Kansas. At Kinsley, where the train made a considerable stop, a fair was in progress. Here the young woman bought of a peddler a toy balloon for a little girl who had won her fancy.

The child was delighted with the plaything, and as they rode along she chatted with her new friend and pulled the balloon up and down. At length she playfully fastened the string to the lady's diamond brooch.

The train was rounding a curve at the moment, and a strong gust of air came through the car. The balloon was carried out through the open window. The sudden jerk on the string loosened the brooch, and away it sailed.

The jewel was so valuable that the young woman offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery. Spurred by this incentive, cowboys scoured the plains for days in all directions, but without success.

We have noticed that no one is so eloquent over the attention we owe the graves of the dead as the man who has a monument or flowers to sell.

#### THE PRECIOUS PANAMA.

**North American Craze for Hats Keeps South America Busy.**

The Panama hat craze is probably the most expensive fashion ever adopted by men. Lyman J. Gage is said to have paid \$500 for a hat—enough to pay for a trip to Europe or to keep a young man in college a whole year. King Edward gave up \$400 for his, and Jean de Reszke reached the top notch—he paid \$600.

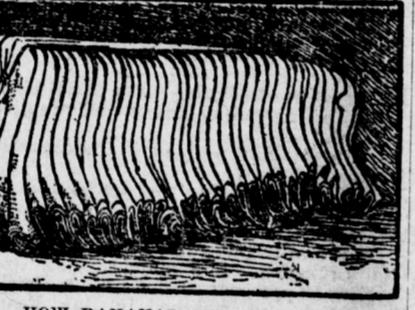
These figures are of course away above the average, but no Panama worth wearing can be had for less than \$25. If you aim to have a hat that may be tucked away in a vest pocket like a lead pencil or slipped through a finger ring you must be in the coupon-clipping class. Nevertheless, in spite of these figures, Panama hats are being sent from South America in ship loads, and about half the population of Ecuador and hundreds of persons in other South American countries are engaged in sup-



A TYPICAL HAT MAKERS' HUT.

plying hat luxuries for the men of Yankeedom.

Before 1897 all of these hats were of the shapeless sombrero shape, with a crease across the top of the crown. The shape has been improved, but the method of making the hats is the same as it was many years ago, when they received the name "Panama" because they began to come by way of that place to the United States and other distant countries. The material used in the making of Panama hats is the screw palm, called by naturalists *Carica* *ludoviciana*. It is of the palm family, and is a stemless species, common in all shady places all over Panama and along the coast of New Granada and Ecuador. The leaves, pleated like a fan, are borne on three-cornered stalks, six to fourteen feet high. They are about four feet in diameter and deeply cut into four or five divisions, each of which is again cut. The leaves are gathered while young and stiff, and the parallel veins removed, after which



HOW BANANAS ARE PACKED.

they are split into shreds, but not separated at the stalk end, and immersed in boiling water for a short time and bleached in the sun.

These strands are about a yard long and about a half inch wide. Before they are ready for the braider they are rolled from either edge and become round, and then they are again pressed flat and are ready for the weaver. In order to work the material it must be dipped into water every few minutes. If this is not done the strands become brittle and break. A hat to command a high price must be perfect, and in order that it may be so and have no loose strand, no broken part, the weavers never work in the hot hours of the day, and many of them do their weaving only at night, by candle light.

A first-class hat usually takes about six months to make. The value of a hat depends entirely upon its texture and pliability. One that costs \$500, for example, should be so closely woven as to appear practically smooth to the naked eye. It is, of course, made in one piece, and if the owner has not been cheated he should be able to squeeze his hat through a finger ring. But a hat capable of this treatment is about as rare as a blue diamond.

The craze for Panamas began last year, and since then the Panama hat industry has become more lucrative than any other in that part of South America adjoining the Isthmus, and with the prospects of making a fortune in a few years many planters have abandoned the raising of coffee and rice. The mountain passes of the Andes, from Chimborazo northward, seem day and night with large columns of pack mules and ox carts bearing their precious burden to Panama. The streets of Panama itself are flanked with the establishments of hat brokers, and half the city is engaged one way or the other in helping to further this American "craze."

**Hopeful Woman.** "Woman is naturally more hopeful than man."

"Yes, there's my wife, for instance; for years past every time she has had occasion to buy fish she has asked the dealer if they were fresh, hoping, I suppose, that some day he'll say 'no.'"  
—Philadelphia Press.

#### His Private View.

Wederly—Here's an item about a man who kept his bank account in his wife's name.

Mrs. Wederly—That's as it should be. All men are not fools.

Wederly—Of course not, my dear. There are still a few old bachelors left.

—Chicago News.

Every woman who is a victim of the afternoon party habit is also a victim of the sick headache habit. Cake and salads, and sick headache, are cousins.

#### THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

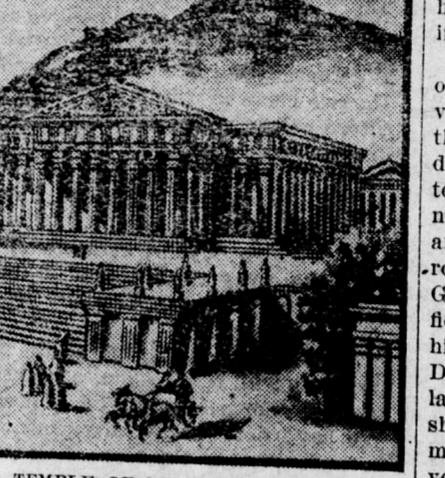
ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENTS.

This Colossal Structure Was Erected at Ephesus, Asia Minor—Was 220 Years in Building, and Has Stood for Several Centuries.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancients. Ephesus was a city of Asia Minor, thirty-eight miles from Smyrna, founded by Ephesus, son of Croesus, and first peopled by Caroleans and Lelages, islanders of Asia Minor. It became great, the trade emporium of the east, and was called the "Eyes of Asia." The original object of worship for its inhabitants was a small statue of Diana, a beautiful goddess, made of ebony, and sculptured by Canaiatas.

Diana, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, to whom many temples were dedicated, was a virgin dedicated to perpetual celibacy. To avoid the society of men she devoted herself to the chase and other sports, and she contrived to have with her a number of other virgins who had also abjured marriage.

She wore a crescent on her head, carried a quiver and was attended by dogs. She was of the loftier style of feminine beauty. Her limbs were bared, her feet covered with buckskin as worn by the huntresses of the ancients, and her



TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.

power extended over heaven, earth and hell. Ephesus liked her because its prayers to Diana were generally granted. When she failed to answer, the natives tried Christianity, which yielded better results.

#### The Renowned Temple.

To give the statue of Diana, which was something of a miracle worker, the prominence it deserved, the Ephesians resolved to erect a gorgeous temple wherein the goddess could be safely placed. So they planned and carried forward an imposing pile, which was completed during the reign of Servilius Tullius, 400 B. C. This temple was destroyed by fire. A second one, surpassing in size and splendor the first, was begun thirty years after the original was leveled. This was partially burned soon after its completion, and on the notable day Socrates was poisoned. It was restored with a grandeur surpassing anything previously expended upon it. Then for a third time fire razed it to the ground. This conflagration occurred on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, 356 B. C. The incendiary was Erastatus, a publicist, who confessed the deed and said the reason was to gain immortality. He was promptly executed. Its restoration was not allowed to slumber. On even grander lines was it to be reared, excelling anything ever attempted by man. To its rebuilding the pagan world contributed most generously.

The site had a morass and required an enormous foundation for the superstructure. This was so extensive that it needed as much money for the building below ground as for that above. The building was 425 feet long, 220 feet broad, and its roof supported by 127 columns of Parian marble, each pillar being 60 feet high and weighing 350 tons, and each the gift of a king. Within the temple was so large that 40,000 persons could be accommodated standing. White marble was used for the temple at the approaches. In its ornamentation cedar, cypress, different colored marbles and gold were employed lavishly. So much stone was needed for the building that all the quarries were exhausted for miles around the city. All told, it was 220 years in building. The interior was magnificently adorned.

When Xerxes, the Persian King, overran Asia Minor he laid waste every idol temple except that which sheltered Diana at Ephesus. He was so greatly impressed with its noble architecture and its magnitude that he ordered it spared. He, however, carried off much of the treasure he found inside, "ut spoliis opibusque regalibus." The city, however, which had grown great by the millions of pilgrims attracted to it by the statue of Diana, was captured and sacked by the Goths 262 A. D., and the great temple destroyed. From this on Ephesus declined until it was a mere collection of huts, and has long since disappeared from view.

Even its site was for long a mystery, but explorations made recently have unearthed its whereabouts. Not only the city, but the remains of the great temple have been found 22 feet below the present surface, pieces of

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It's Christian Epoch.

Ephesus, after the destruction of the temple, gave up idolatry for Christianity. St. Paul first preached to the Ephesians and St. Mark and St. John co-operated with him and with wonderful success. Three Christian churches were erected by these apostles

in the city. Finally the country was overrun by the Mohammedans and the Ephesians were obliged to adopt the faith of Mahomet or be put to death. A few stood out, but the many yielded before the sword, and Christianity was extinguished. Desolation and misery were its lot thereafter, and decay set in and continued until Ephesus was no more. Where it stood bats and owls, snakes and lizards now hold sway. A few heaps of stones are all that remain of the once proud metropolis. Even the sea has receded from the scene of desolation, and in its place is a pestilential morass covered with mud and rushes, where once ships laden with the merchandise of every country found anchorage. The poison from this swamp quickly prostrates anyone who ventures near during six months of the year. Goats and cows thrive there, but nothing else. Utter desolation marks the ruins, and the visitor is glad to get away after a brief inspection of the sunken city.

#### HE WASN'T LIKE ENOCH ARDEN.

**After Twenty-five Years Gilman Made Wife Leave Her Other Husband.**

After a separation of twenty-five years J. A. Gilman and his wife are to begin life anew in Frankford, Pa. They were married twenty-eight years ago. New York was their home for a while, and then, two years after their marriage, Gilman went to Doylestown to work. He disappeared. Four years' search brought no light as to his whereabouts. After that time a letter came to his wife which said that her husband had died in an asylum for the insane.

Mrs. Gilman married Henry Daubert of Emmaus, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them, and they lived there until a few days ago. Then Gilman, long forgotten, reappeared. Mrs. Daubert recognized him and begged him to go away and let her die in peace beneath the roof of her second husband's home.

Gilman, unlike the Enoch Arden of fiction, refused. He said she was still his wife, and insisted upon her leaving Daubert and going with him. The law was with him, and the woman—she is 61—parted sorrowfully from the man she had loved for twenty-five years and made ready to come to Philadelphia.

Gilman's own story is equally strange. He really was in an asylum, he says, and while there he received a legacy of \$50,000 from a relative in Camden. He was discharged then, but his mind was a blank until a few years ago. He began the search for his wife. He could not even remember where they had lived. Finally, however, he recalled the number of his Masonic lodge and through that traced out his old life. He is 60 years old and broken in health. Daubert is also old and feeble, and is said to be broken-hearted at the loss of his wife.—Philadelphia Times.

#### SIMMS' WAR MOTOR.

**New Engine of Destruction Exhibited at Crystal Palace.**

A demonstration of a war engine of destruction, the Simms war motor car, was recently given at the Crystal Palace, England. The car, which is primarily designed for coast defense, is protected by a covering of bullet-proof armor, flattened at the sides, and hav-

ing a ram at each end. A 20-horsepower four-cylinder petroleum engine propels the car at a speed not exceeding six miles an hour. Its armament consists of two pompons and two automatic quick-firing guns; it carries 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and sufficient fuel for a 500-mile run. It is 28 feet long.

</div

## Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.  
They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

#### Got His Answer.

"While on a trip through the south soon after the civil war," said a Chicago man, "I stopped overnight at the little town of Warrenton, N. C. The next morning, strolling around looking the place over, I met a countryman who greeted me with a 'Howdy?' and 'passed the time of day' most cordially. I was considerably taken aback when I noticed that he was barefooted, and I ventured to ask him if it was the custom of the country for the men to go without shoes. He answered, with a drawl, 'Waal, some on us does, but most on us 'tends to our own business.'

"Medicine," says a little girl to her playmate, "is something that makes you be careful not to catch cold again."

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or spasms after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 22d trial bottle and treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Before admiring a girl's hands, because they are soft and white, ask to see her mother's.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

That which some people call repair is really back talk.

Avoid colds by drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruce Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

When you see a woman who says she loves to entertain her husband's kin, she is either in love with her husband or she is a liar.

#### Throw Physic to the Dogs!

Constipation is treated by an intestinal tonic and liver stimulant, palatable, gentle, yet potent—Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All drugists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

When we hear of a man committing suicide on a woman's grave, we always wonder if he treated her decent when she was alive.

#### Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot Powder cures tight and new shoe sores. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and swollen, tired, hot, aching feet. Try it to-day. All drugists, 25c. Trial package mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

Between the wolf at his door and the stork on his roof, the average man has all the menagerie he can manage.

**GILT EDGE WHISKEY** Especially mellow and attractive to the taste. Be sure to have a bottle home. For sale by all dealers. Wichenman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

If we were a woman we wouldn't kiss the men. And we'll be doggoned if we'd kiss the women, either.

Woman's love is like an ill-spent fortune—we never know its value till we lose it.

#### Men for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Mr. A. Van der Naillen, Jr., manager of the Engineering School of San Francisco, which has been established in that city for thirty years, states that he has been unable to supply the demand for portable electrical testing and assayers. During the last few days positions were secured by R. Barr of San Rafael; A. Kennedy, Arabella; E. Foster, Dixon; F. Wood, San Antonio; W. Remond, Kaslo, B. C.; R. Sharp, Seattle; R. S. Waterman, Chinbar; W. King, Middlewood; R. Davies, Grass Valley; R. Turney, Lima, Peru.

#### OLD INDIAN WAR PENSIONS.

Congress has just passed a law granting pensions to the survivors and to the widows of deceased soldiers of the Oregon, Washington and California Indian Wars of 1847 to 1856. Full information will be sent by Byington & Wilson, No. 728 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., or Branch Office No. 442 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. Fees limited by law.

**SURVIVORS OF INDIAN WARS OR WIDOWS OF SUCH AS ARE DECEASED.** By recent act of Congress you have a claim for pension of \$100 to \$200 monthly. Send to me for application. Address T. W. TALLMADGE, Washington, D. C. A pension attorney for forty years.

I have a friend who has kept a cook nearly a year.  
Is it possible?  
Yes. He's a jailer.

## Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenemeyer, Grant Park, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

#### TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

**T**HE church is the creature and not the creator of Christianity. God will use the preaching workman as well as the working preacher.

If God puts you in a dark place it may be a compliment to the light that is in you.

To employ a revivalist will not help us to evade our own responsibility.

The world is not see-saw in which you go up by sending another down.

One hypocrite may eclipse the sun some, but he cannot hide it from all.

He who does not bear the burden of souls now will not bring his sheaves then.

We may prepare ourselves for the way, but God must prepare the way for us.

Many a Sunday century run has taken a man that much farther from heaven.

Men are nearer to God than the angels as the sons are closer than the servants.

It is sometimes easier to avoid offenses ourselves than to forgive them in others.

The world finds its own excuses in the things of which it accuses the Christian.

Reputation is the shadow cast by character and dependent on the light in which it is seen.

It is hard to get spiritual nourishment through a mind stuffed with the Sunday newspaper.

Very truly yours,

#### NERVOUS PROSTRATION

#### CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



HAL. P. DENTON.

Mr. Hal. P. Denton, Chief Department Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition, writes:

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1899.  
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—"Toward the latter part of August I found myself in a very much run-down condition. I suffered particularly from catarrh of the stomach, aggravated no doubt by the responsibilities and worry incident to the exploitation of a great international exposition. What I ate distressed me and I would lie awake at night 'threshing over,' if I may use that expression, the affairs of the previous day.

"My family physician said I had nervous prostration and recommended a sea voyage. I gradually grew worse. A kind friend whom I had known in Ohio recommended Peruna. Though skeptical, I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was much improved, and with the fifth bottle came complete recovery. I am in perfect health to-day and owe everything to Peruna."

It is hard to get spiritual nourishment through a mind stuffed with the Sunday newspaper.

You cannot make much progress if you let yourself slide down six days and only try to climb up on one.

It is strange how much colder it is in winter and how much hotter in summer on Sundays than on other days.

#### STEEPLE-CLIMBING.

A Hair-Raising Calling, but One Enjoyed by Its Followers.

Steeple-climbing is in truth "dark business," says the Boston Transcript, for it is the custom of experts to make the first ascent, and place the rigging at night. Then when the townspeople wake, they are amazed at finding the steeple conquered. The man who made a success of steeple-climbing must be determined, persistent and ingenious. He must solve many a practical problem in hoisting great bodies aloft. He must know how to fasten a hook over the top of a sky-scraping chimney. He must have the nerve to paint a steeple that sways like a pendulum at the slender top. He must be able to tear down, build up, gild, paint, place electric wires and do many another task that would be a problem on the solid earth.

There are many ways of getting up a steeple, and when all others fail, the man will tie a rope round it, and then, with a coil on his back, walk round and round it until the entire steeple is covered with rope, and he has probably been round it fully 300 times.

But a steeple is not the most difficult height to climb. Straight, tall chimneys are the hardest of all. There a man has to work with might and main, to lift himself inch by inch from the ground to the top. Sometimes the top is 300 feet high. When it is reached a hook is placed over the edge, a pulley is made fast, the swinging chair is hauled up and work begins.

When the chair is near the top it is easier to work, because the ropes are short; but when they lengthen, as the ground is approached, there is a tendency to swing; and the wind gives impetus.

The man's safety depends upon the hook, and until he has raised himself almost to the top, it is impossible for him to see whether or not the hook has been properly adjusted. More than once a steeple-climber has seen, when within ten feet of the top, that corrosion of the iron and the collection of soot has so thickened the wall that the hook is merely balancing on the top, so that the slightest pull in the wrong direction would drag it off. Again, the bricks are often loose at the top, and the hook is likely to tear them away.

One of the natural difficulties to conquer is the swaying of all high steeples and chimneys. In a gale a steeple point will sway a foot and a half. Usually it sways from seven to nine inches. Painting it means reaching for a spot on the right side, and finding it on the left, and when making a dive for it on the left, to see it sway back to the right. Yet in spite of the constant danger, a born steeple-climber exults in his work, and is at home only when high above the world. He can stand triumphant at any height, if he can have two and a half square inches to bear his weight.

And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

Enough to Settle It.

A wag after having witnessed an unusually villainous performance of "Hamlet" remarked: "Now is the time to settle the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Let the graves of both be dug up and see which of the two turned over."

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Three Grades of Mankind.

Henry Thomas Buckle's thoughts and conversation were always on a high level. Once he remarked: "Men and women range themselves into three classes or orders of intelligence; you can tell the lowest class by their habit of always talking about persons; the next by the fact that their habit is always to converse about things; the highest by their preference for the discussion of ideas."

New College Course.

A woman's college announces that its work, beginning with next fall, will "include a secretarial course."

Money may not talk, but it cheers a man up wonderfully.

#### LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

A punitive order of the Court of Chancery fining or imprisoning a party for contempt is held by the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in the case of Grand Lodge vs. Jansen (48 Atl. Rep., 526) not to be appealable, if the matter and party be within the jurisdiction of the court.

The expenditure by a husband of his own moneys in the improvement of the property of his wife is presumed to be a gift to her, in the absence of proof of a contrary intent, holds the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, in the case of Selwer vs. Selwer (48 Atl. Rep., 522).

Affidavits made before a notary of another State are void, holds the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Bell vs. Farwell (59 N. E. Rep., 956), where the notary makes no certificate of his authority to administer oaths under the laws of that State, and no other evidence of such authority is submitted to the court.

Personal property annexed to mortgaged real estate which, as between mortgagor and mortgagee, becomes part of the mortgage security, becomes such as between the latter and a third person regardless of any contract between the former and such person and whether the removal thereof from the building can be effected without material injury thereto or to the value of the mortgage security as it existed prior to the accession. 85 N. W. Rep. (68) 698.

Erection of a water tank in a public street a short distance from a church, and also of a passenger railway station near by, which causes a disturbance of the congregation by smoke, offensive odors and cinders, as well as by loud and incessant noises, is held, in Chicago Great Western Railway Co. vs. First Methodist Episcopal Church (C. C. A. 8th C.), 50 L. R. A. 488, to constitute a private nuisance for which compensation must be made or the nuisance removed.

Where defendant employed plaintiff as a broker to purchase wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, and both parties lived in Wisconsin, the contract was made in Wisconsin, and all the acts pursuant to it were to take place in that State, except the purchase of the wheat, the contract was governed by the laws of Wisconsin; but a State court will not hold a contract under the laws of another State valid, when such contract violates the law or is opposed to the public policy of the State of the forum. 85 N. W. Rep. 703.

Statutes providing that the estates of insane persons who have no heirs in the United States dependent upon their estates for support shall be chargeable with the expense incurred by any county for the transportation and maintenance of such insane persons in a hospital for the insane, but not imposing such liability upon the estates of those who have heirs in the United States dependent on such estates for support, are held, in Bonhomme County vs. Berndt (S. D.), 50 L. R. A. 351, to be unconstitutional, and not a denial of equal privileges or immunities.

Bret Harte's Consulship.

A little group of literary men were discussing the distinct loss sustained by American letters in the death of Bret Harte. One of them related the story of how Harte came to lose his post as consul at Glasgow.

Harte spent most of his time in the London drawing rooms, where he was a general favorite, and delegated the consular business to assistants. One day, while making one of his rare visits to Glasgow, he scraped acquaintance with a stranger on the train. Each seemed fascinated by the other's personality and time passed quickly. At last they reached the outskirts of a large city.

"What place is this?" inquired the stranger.

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Harte after looking out of the window.

A few minutes later the railway guard opened the door of the compartment and announced that they had arrived at Glasgow.

When Harte showed up at the consulate the next morning the first person who advanced to greet him was the agreeable stranger, who introduced himself as a special agent of the home government sent to investigate charges of neglect of duty on the part of the consul.

The agent may have been affable, says the New York Times, but he was lacking in a sense of humor, for he evidently cabled his government an account of the train incident, as Harte's successor was soon after appointed.

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South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

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